

FINANCES ARE IN GOOD SHAPE

Economies Have Effectuated Cut in Expenses of Various Departments.

MONETARY REFORM IMPORTANT

President Hopes It Will Not Be Made Subject of Party Politics—Surplus in Postal Department—Attention Called to Canal Matters—Postal Savings.

Washington. — Finances and currency reform are the subject of a special message to congress, which reads in part as follows:

The financial condition of the government, as shown at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1911, was very satisfactory. The ordinary receipts into the general fund, excluding postal revenues, amounted to \$202,372,374.93, and the disbursements from the general fund for current expenses and capital outlays, excluding postal and Panama Canal disbursements, including the interest on the public debt, amounted to \$201,377,907.89, leaving a surplus of \$994,467.04.

The postal revenue receipts amounted to \$237,878,323.63, while the payments made for the postal service to the post office revenues amounted to \$237,690,705.48, which left a surplus of postal receipts over disbursements of \$187,618.15, the first time in 37 years in which a surplus occurred.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States June 30, 1911, amounted to \$215,853,190. The debt on which interest had been attached to \$187,530,226, and the debt bearing no interest, including greenbacks, national bank notes to be redeemed, and fractional currency, amounted to \$28,322,964. The total interest on \$285,176,154.43, or a total of interest and non-interest bearing debt amounting to \$1,308,954,937.69.

The actual disbursements, exclusive of those for the Panama Canal and for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1911, were \$254,927,922. The actual disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1910, exclusive of the Panama Canal and the postal service disbursements, were \$252,706,891.06, making a decrease of \$2,221,031.86 in yearly expenditures. In the year 1911 under the act of the year ending June 30, 1912, the estimated receipts, exclusive of the postal revenues, are \$206,000,000, while the total estimates, exclusive of those for the Panama Canal, amount to \$207,920,805.35. This is a decrease in the 1912 estimates from that of the 1911 estimates of \$7,921,996.99.

As to the postal revenues, the expansion of the business in that department, the normal increase in the post office and the extension of the service, will increase the outlay to the sum of \$250,533,468; but as the department was self-sustaining this year the postmaster general is assured that next year the receipts will at least equal the expenditures, and probably exceed them by more than the surplus of this year. It is fair and equitable, therefore, in determining the economy with which the government has been run, to exclude the transactions of a department like the post office department, which relies for its support upon its receipts. In calculations heretofore made for comparison of economy in each year, it has been the proper custom only to include in the statement the deficit in the post office department which was paid out of the treasury.

A calculation of the actual increase in the expenses of government arising from the increase in the population and the general expansion of governmental functions, except those of the post office, for a number of years shows a normal increase of about 4 per cent. a year. By directing the exercise of great care to keep down the expenses and the estimates we have succeeded in reducing the total disbursements each year.

Efficiency and Economy in the Treasury Department.

In the treasury department the efficiency and economy work has been kept steadily up. Provision has been made for the elimination of 124 positions during the coming year. Two hundred and sixty-seven statutory positions were eliminated during the last year in the office of the treasury in Washington, and 141 positions in the year ending June 30, 1911. A total of 543 statutory positions since March 4, 1909; and this has been done without the discharge of anybody, because the normal resignations and deaths have been equal to the elimination of the places, a system of leaving vacant positions in the hands of the persons whose positions were dropped out. In the field service of the department, too, 1,259 positions have been eliminated down to the present time, making a total net reduction of all treasury positions to the number of 1,301. Reckoning the efficiency of the work of the department has increased.

Monetary Reform.

A matter of first importance that will come before congress for action at this session is monetary reform. The congress has itself arranged an early introduction of this great question through the report of its monetary commission. This commission was appointed to recommend a solution of the banking and currency problems so long confronting the nation and to furnish the facts and data necessary to enable the congress to take action.

In order to do its work with thoroughness and precision this commission has taken some time to make its report. The country is undoubtedly hoping for as prompt action on the report as the convenience of the congress can permit. The recognition of the great imperfections and marked inadequacy of our banking and currency system even in our most quiet financial periods is of long standing; and later there has matured a recognition of the fact that our system is responsible for the extraordinary devastation, waste and business paralysis of our recurring periods of panic. Though the methods of the monetary commission have for a considerable time been working in the open, and while large numbers of the people have been openly working with them, and while the press has largely noted and discussed this work as it has proceeded, so that the report of the commission promises to represent a national movement, the details of the report are still being considered. I can not, therefore, do much more at this time than commend the immense importance of monetary reform, urge prompt consideration and action when the commission's report is received, and express my satisfaction that the plan to be proposed promises to embrace main features that have met the approval of a great preponderance of the practical and profes-

sional opinion of the country, are likely to meet equal approval in congress. With the present prospects of this long-awaited reform encouraging us, it would be unfortunate if this monetary question should by any chance become a party issue. And I sincerely hope it will not. The exceeding amount of consideration it has received from the people of the nation has been wholly non-partisan, and the congress, in its non-partisan seal upon it when the monetary commission was appointed, in commending the question to the favorable consideration of congress, I speak for, and in the spirit of, the great number of my fellow citizens, who without any thought of party or partisanship feel with remarkable earnestness that this reform is necessary to the interests of all the people.

The War Department.

There is now before congress a bill, the purpose of which is to increase the efficiency and decrease the expense of the army. It contains four principal features: First, a consolidation of the general staff with the adjutant general's and the inspector general's department; second, a consolidation of the quarter-master's department with the subsistence and pay department; third, the creation of an army service corps, and fourth, an extension of the enlistment period from three to five years.

With the establishment of an army service corps as proposed in the bill, I am thoroughly in accord and am convinced that the establishment of such a corps will result in a material economy and a very great increase of efficiency in the army. It has repeatedly been recommended by me and my predecessors. I also believe that consolidation of the staff corps can be made with a resulting increase in efficiency and economy, but not along the lines provided in the bill under consideration.

The army of the United States is in good condition. It showed itself able to meet an emergency in the successful mobilization of an army division of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, which took place along the border of Mexico during the recent disturbances in that country. The marvelous freedom from the ordinary camp diseases of typhoid fever and measles is referred to in the report of the secretary of war, and shows such an effective measure of the sanitary regulations and treatment of the medical corps, and in the discipline of the army itself, as to invoke the highest commendation.

The Panama Canal.

The very satisfactory progress made on the Panama canal last year has continued, and there is every reason to believe that the canal will be completed as early as the 1st of July, 1913, unless something unforeseen occurs. This is about 18 months before the time set by the engineers.

We are now near enough to completion of the canal to make it imperative that legislation should be enacted to fix the method by which the canal shall be maintained and operated, and the same government, the fact is that today there is no statutory law by authority of which the president is maintaining the government of the zone. The implied authority of the president to maintain a civil government in the zone may be derived from the mandatory direction given him in the original Spooner act, by which he was commanded to build the canal; but certainly, now that the canal is about to be completed and to be opened to a permanent management, there ought to be specific statutory authority for its regulation and control and for the government of the zone, which we hold for the chief and main purpose of operating the canal. The views of the secretary of war that the problem is simply the management of a great public work, and not the government of a local republic; that every provision must be made to insure the successful maintenance of the canal as an avenue of commerce, and that all provisions for the government of those who live within the zone should be subordinate to the main purpose.

It seems to me that in connection with respect to the tolls of the canal that within limits, which shall seem wise to congress, the power of fixing tolls to be given to the president. In order to arrive at a proper conclusion, there must be some such provision, and this cannot be done if congress does not delegate the power to one who can act expeditiously.

I am very confident that the United States has the power to relieve from the payment of tolls any part of our shipping, and congress seems wise. We own the canal, and we own the money that built it. We have the right to charge tolls for its use. Those tolls must be the same to everyone; but when we are dealing with our own ships, the practice of many governments of subsidizing their own vessels is so well established in general that a subsidy equal to the tolls, an equivalent remission of tolls, cannot be held to be a discrimination in the use of the canal. The practice in the Suez canal makes this clear.

The Philippine Islands.

I urgently join in the recommendation of the secretary of war that the act of February 6, 1905, limiting the indebtedness that may be incurred by the Philippine government for the construction of public works, be increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The finances of that government are in excellent condition. The maximum sum mentioned is quite low as compared with the amount of indebtedness of other governments with similar resources, and the success which has attended the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 in the useful improvements of the harbors and other places in the islands justifies and requires additional expenditures for like purposes.

Rivers and Harbors.

The estimates for the river and harbor improvements reach \$32,000,000 for the coming year. I wish to urge that whenever a project has been adopted by congress as one to be completed, the money for its construction be economically expended in its construction in each year, the greater the ultimate economy. This has special application to the improvement of the Mississippi river and its large branches. It seems to me that an increase in the amount of money now being annually expended in the improvement of the Ohio river which has been formally adopted by congress would be in the interest of the public. A similar change ought to be made during the present congress, in the amount to be appropriated for the Missouri river.

Waterway From Lakes to the Gulf.

The project for a navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Illinois river, and thence via the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, is one of national importance. In view of the work already accomplished by the sanitary district of Chicago, an agency of the state of Illinois, which has constructed the most difficult and costly stretch of this waterway and made it an asset of the nation, and in view of the fact that the people of Illinois have authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 to carry this waterway 42 miles farther to Utica, I feel that it is fitting that this work should be supplemented by the government, and that the expenditures recommended by the special board of engineers on the waterway from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois river be made upon lines which are providing a waterway for the nation, should otherwise benefit that state to the fullest extent.

master to his servant for personal injuries to such as are occasioned by his fault has been abandoned in most civilized countries and provision made whereby the employer is liable in the course of his employment is compensated for his loss of working ability irrespective of negligence. The principle upon which such provision proceeds is that accidental injuries to workmen in the course of their work, by reason of the vast complexity and inherent dangers arising from complicated machinery and the use of the great forces of steam and electricity, should be regarded as risks of the industry and the loss borne in some equitable proportion by those who for their own profit engage therein. In recognition of this the last congress authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation and to report the result of their investigations, through the president, to congress. This commission was appointed and has been at work, holding hearings and conducting investigations, and the subject matter it is expected will be able to report by the first of the year, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Measures to Prevent Delay and Unnecessary Cost of Litigation.

In promotion of the movement for the prevention of delay and unnecessary cost in litigation I am glad to say that the Supreme court has taken steps to reform the present equity rules of the Federal courts, and that we may in the near future expect a revision of them which will be a long step in the right direction.

Postal Savings System.

On January 2, 1911, postal savings depositories were established experimentally in 48 states and territories. After three months' successful operation the system was extended as rapidly as possible to the remaining states of the first, second and third classes constituting the presidential grade. By the end of the year practically all of these will have been designated and the system will be extended to all fourth-class post-offices doing a money-order business.

The deposits have kept pace with the extension of the system. Amounting to only \$60,652 at the end of the first month's operation in the experimental offices, it increased to \$479,319 by July, and now after 11 months of operation have reached a total of \$11,000,000. This sum is distributed among 2,710 banks and protected under the law by bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States.

Parcel Post.

Steps should be taken immediately for the establishment of a rural parcel post. In the estimates of appropriations needed for the maintenance of the postal service for 1912, ensuring that a year's item of \$150,000,000 has been inserted to cover the preliminary expense of establishing a parcel post on rural mail routes, as well as to cover an investigation having for its object the establishment of a general parcel post on all railway and steamboat transportation routes. The department believes that after the initial expenses of establishing the system are defrayed and the parcel post is in full operation the same may be derived from the mandatory direction given him in the original Spooner act, by which he was commanded to build the canal; but certainly, now that the canal is about to be completed and to be opened to a permanent management, there ought to be specific statutory authority for its regulation and control and for the government of the zone, which we hold for the chief and main purpose of operating the canal.

The Navy Department.

On the 24th of November last I reviewed the fleet of battle-ships and other vessels assembled in New York harbor, consisting of 24 battle-ships, 2 armored cruisers, 3 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 3 submarines and 10 auxiliary vessels, making 98 vessels of all classes, of a tonnage of 876,624 tons.

The fleet was deficient in the number of torpedo destroyers, in cruisers, and in colliers, as well as in large battleship auxiliaries. The Navy department has given much attention to economy in administration, and has cut down a number of unnecessary expenses and reduced its estimates except for construction and the increase that will result therefrom.

I urge upon congress the necessity for an immediate increase of 3,000 men in the enlisted strength of the navy, provided for in the estimates. Four thousand men are now needed to man all the available vessels. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and Labor.

For the consideration of matters which are pending or have been disposed of in the agricultural department and in the department of commerce and labor, I refer to the very excellent report of the secretary of those departments. I shall not be able to submit to congress until after the Christmas holidays the question of conservation of our resources arising in Alaska and the west and the question of the rate for second-class mail matter in the postoffice department.

Elimination of All Local Offices From Politics.

I wish to renew again my recommendation that all the local offices throughout the country, including collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs, postmasters of all classes, immigration commissioners and marshals, should be by law covered into the classified service, the necessity for confirmation by the senate be removed, and the president and the others, whose time is now taken up in distributing this patronage under the custom that has prevailed since the beginning of the government in accordance with the recommendation of the senators and congressmen of the majority party should be relieved from this burden. I am confident that such a change would greatly reduce the cost of administering the government, and that it would add greatly to its efficiency. It would take away the power to use the patronage of the government for political purposes. When officers are recommended by senators and congressmen from political motives and for political services rendered, it is impossible to expect that while in office the appointees will not regard their tenure as more or less dependent upon continued political service for their patrons, and no regulations, however strict or rigid, will prevent this. It is in my opinion, in view of the method and motive for selection, are plainly inconsistent and deemed hardly worthy of respect.

WANT INVESTIGATION

CHERRY COUNTY CITIZENS SEND PETITION TO GOV. ALDRICH.

NEWS FROM OVER THE STATE

What is Going on Here and There That is of Interest to the Readers Throughout Nebraska and Vicinity.

Lincoln—Three hundred citizens of Cherry county have forwarded a petition to Governor Aldrich asking him to call a grand jury to investigate the hanging of Perry Sellers, near Cody, last June. Alma and George Weed, Harry Heath and Kenneth Murphy are now serving life sentences for the crime, but Eunice Murphy, the girl who is alleged to have incited the deed, is said to have left the state.

Lived Two Years With Broken Spine.

Lincoln—John R. Shoaf, who has lived for two and a half years with a broken spine, died Sunday evening at his home here. Mr. Shoaf was formerly a conductor in the employ of the Burlington, and received his injuries April 27, 1909, by anchor poles of a stretched cable breaking and knocking him against a dump car.

Showed Good Horse Sense.

Paxton—A horse and colt belonging to G. P. Boardman fell into his cistern. The water was deep and the horse saved himself by hanging his head over one of the pipes and standing on his hind legs. The colt stood on his hind feet, with his front ones on the horse's back.

Meeting of State Grange.

Broken Bow—The first annual session of the Nebraska state grange was held in the assembly rooms of the city hall under the personal supervision of National Organizer Charles B. Hoyt and was largely attended. Thirteen out of twenty-one state granges being represented.

Delivery Auto Explodes.

Beatrice—A delivery automobile belonging to the J. W. Hill dray line exploded in front of a grocery and was completely destroyed by fire, together with a load of groceries. The driver, who was underneath the car making some repairs, had a narrow escape.

Crushed by Automobile.

Lincoln—Struck by an automobile which was proceeding at less than eight miles an hour, Mrs. L. M. Edmiston, was instantly killed just as she was attempting to board an East O street car here Wednesday noon.

Fire at State Normal School.

Peru—The pumping plant of the state normal school was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday morning with a loss of about \$3,000. Origin unknown.

NEWS FROM THE STATE HOUSE.

Senator Norris Brown has written from Washington to Secretary of State Watt for blanks to be used by him in filing as a candidate for United States senator.

Figures for the 1911 state tax levy, compiled by counties, show an increase in the returns over those of last year.

Governor Aldrich has issued pardons to Martin Hicks of Richardson county and Fred Bishop of Kimball county, in accordance with recommendations of the advisory board of pardons.

The state board of pardons has refused to recommend a pardon for Jay O'Hearn, the Omaha young man who with others shot and killed a saloon-keeper, Nels Lausten of Omaha. The object of the robbery was to obtain money to continue a protracted spree. O'Hearn was first sentenced to death, but the supreme court reduced the sentence to life imprisonment.

Secretary of State Watt is of the opinion that in the matter of presidential and vice presidential races in next spring's primary petitions asking the names of various men go on the ballot for the preferential expression must have 3,000 signers, the same as is required for those who desire election as delegates-at-large to either of the big national conventions.

Floyd Seybolt, formerly of Lincoln, but now a legal resident of Geneva, has filed nomination papers as a candidate for state treasurer on the democratic ticket. He has filed a request with the secretary of state to have his name placed on the primary ballot.

About \$79,000 has been received by the state treasurer's office for the general fund since December 1, and the accumulated cash in excess of current obligations is being used to redeem warrants registered during October and November.

Banner county failed to abolish the office of county assessor at the recent general election and County Assessor O. W. Langmaid will continue to hold his position. The total vote cast in the county at the general election was 283. A majority of all votes cast at the election is required to carry the proposition to abolish the office of county assessor. Ninety-one votes were cast in favor of abolishment and 69 votes against the proposition. As less than a majority of all votes cast were in favor of abolishment, the proposition failed to carry. Nemaha county also failed to abolish the office.

BRIEF NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Deemer has installed an up-to-date electric light plant. A movement is on foot to organize a Y. M. C. A. at Kearney. The West Point farmers institute will be held January 21 and February 1.

Mrs. Robert Blodgett of DeWitt died suddenly in Missouri while visiting with relatives. The Oakland commercial club has inaugurated a series of monthly smokers and luncheons.

Saturday was "Red Cross Seal day" in Fairbury and about 100 young ladies from the high school sold seals on the streets.

The new high school building was dedicated at Nebraska City Friday. Chancellor Avery of the state university made the principal address. The humanitarian slogan, "Do your shopping early," has not aroused the people of the city to unusual activity in Christmas buying, according to Lincoln merchants.

Fremont school authorities are determined to see that the law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors, is enforced, and a number of arrests have been made.

Hog cholera which has been playing havoc with many splendid herds in Jefferson county is dying out. The epidemic, while it prevailed, was unusually fatal this year.

The circuit court at Bloomington, has denied a writ of mandamus asked by the city of Franklin to compel the county board to call a special election for a county seat location.

Christmas decorations in the show window of the Numeyer store at DeWitt caught on fire and considerable damage was done to the stock and building before it could be put out.

A mysterious epidemic has broken out in Lincoln which the doctors are as yet undecided whether to catalogue as la grippe, ptomaine poisoning, or the result of the use of polluted water.

Four tramps were overcome by gasoline fumes in a Burlington pump house at Benkleman, Neb. Two are dead and the others are dangerously ill.

An automobile stolen four months ago at Kansas City has just been located at Stella where it had been placed in storage by two men who were to call for it later, but failed to do so.

The Ashland bridge across the Platte river connecting Saunders and Sarpy counties, was opened to traffic Saturday. The structure is 960 feet long and one of the best bridges in the state.

University Place claims that no other town of 4,000 population can boast of having only one store where cigars are sold and having no billiard halls or bowling alleys or picture shows.

Mrs. Dorothy M. Frasier of Lincoln will receive \$11,000 from the Burlington railroad for the death of her husband, Ernest M. Frasier, an expressman, who was killed in the Indianapolis wreck, May 29 last.

The proposed school of forestry to be located at Nebraska City, which met with some public discussion some time ago, may be revived and an attempt made to get an appropriation for it.

At the seventh annual convention of the Nebraska State Association of County Commissioners, Supervisors and Clerks, just closed at Grand Island, Lincoln was chosen as the next meeting place.

Foreman Erickson of Valparaiso was fatally injured near there when he jumped from a car of flaming gasoline which was being propelled at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour in front of a hand car.

Peter M. Plamondon, driver and owner of the automobile which Wednesday noon struck and killed Mrs. Eliza J. Edmiston at Lincoln, has been exonerated from all blame in connection with the accident by the coroner's jury.

The Boys, Agricultural club and the Girls' Domestic Science club of Gage county, will hold their fifth annual contest at the court house December 27. There will be exhibits in sewing, baking, manual training, corn, potatoes and regular school work.

The body of John D. Troyer was found in the Blue river above the power company's dam at Milford. He had but a short time before rowed across the river with a companion, and whether his death was due to accident or suicide does not seem certain.

Six-year-old Helen Davey, at Tecumseh, was badly injured when she stepped in the way of an axe in the hands of a boy cutting kindling, receiving the force of the blow in the face. The jaw bone was broken and several teeth knocked out.

Fears entertained by the Fremont friends of Miss Ruth Mulliken for her safety at Canton, China, were relieved by the receipt of a letter from her by her brother, Warren Mulliken. Miss Mulliken writes that there have been no serious outbreaks at Canton.

Ed Cameron, a trapper, was found dead in a claim shack on the Dismal river, near Theford. James Hall, employed at a Lincoln cleaning and dye works, was painfully burned on the hands and face when a white woolen skirt he was dipping in gasoline caught fire.

"The biggest fruit show that ever came down the pike," is what Secretary C. G. Marshall of the state board of horticulture predicts in connection with the forty-second annual meeting of the State Horticultural society, which will be held at the university farm, at Lincoln, January 16 to 18.

NO HARD PROBLEM TO SOLVE

Bellboy's Suggestion Would Seem to Be Natural Way to Get Around Situation.

The Englishman who has been wearing a top hat and a frock coat impressed all who saw him with his distinguished appearance as he strolled about with an expansive air in one of the more expensive hotels. On Wednesday morning he came up to a clerk.

"I would like to have a shirt laundered," he said. "I must have it back by five o'clock."

The clerk told him that the time was unusually short, but he would do what he could, and the shirt was delivered on time.

He came down Thursday morning and said he wanted another shirt laundered, but that this one must be back by two o'clock in the afternoon. The clerk said that would be too short a time. The Briton grew angry and demanded to see the proprietor.

He got as far as the bell boy captain, to whom he protested that he would not stand for such treatment. The bell boy suggested the purchase of a third shirt.—New York Sun.

BURNING ITCH WAS CURED

"I deem it my duty to tell about a cure that the Cuticura Soap and Ointment have made on myself. My trouble began in spots breaking out right in the edge of my hair on the forehead, and spread over the front part of the top of my head from ear to ear, and over my ears which caused a most fearful burning itch, or eczema.

"For three years I had this terrible breaking out on my forehead and scalp. I tried our family doctor and he failed to cure it. Then I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them for two months with the result of a complete cure. Cuticura Soap and Ointment should have the credit due, and I have advised a lot of people to use them." (Signed) C. D. Tharrington, Creek, N. C., Jan. 26, 1911.

Itching Scalp—Hair Fell Out.

"I will say that I have been suffering with an itching on my scalp for the past few years. My hair fell out in spots all over my head. My scalp started to trouble me with sores, then the sores healed up, and cruds formed on the top. Then the hair fell out and left me three bald spots the shape of a half dollar. I went to more than one doctor, but could not get any relief, so I started to use the Cuticura Remedies. I tried one bar of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment, and felt relieved right away. Now the bald spots have disappeared, and my hair has grown, thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I highly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all that are suffering with scalp trouble." (Signed) Samuel Stern, 236 Floyd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 9 K, Boston.

She Needed It.

One of the little swarthy cherubs from sunny Italy, whose great eyes and sweet mouth can be so appealing to their teachers in the great primary schools in the North end, was introduced to the public bathing plant the other day, in accordance with the hygienic regulations of the public schools. She was so delighted that she asked her teacher the next day if her grandmamma could go and enjoy a bath there. "You see, grandmamma has not had a bath," said the innocent, "since she first came to this country, and that was 11 years ago." Another little girl objected to taking the prescribed bath, just now; because, as she explained, her mother had just sewed on her under-fannels for the winter. Still another little Latin remonstrated less decidedly to the bath. She knew it was wrong to be dirty, she admitted, but "it is so warm in the winter time."—Boston Transcript.

Beware Cheap Bills.

An examination of paper currency, by Warren H. Hilditch of Yale showed an average of one hundred and forty-two thousand bacteria to the bill. Twenty-one bills were examined, and while some were relatively clean, carrying only a trifle of fourteen thousand living things, others swarmed to the figure of five hundred and eighty-six thousand. And, strange to say, the bacteria did not seem to swarm to the \$1,000 bills in preference to the \$1 bills.

This shows that it is far healthier to carry \$1,000 bills than that it is to tote \$1 bills. Here is a valuable financial hint.

Mrs.

First Kid—My papa's got so much money he don't know how to spend it.

Second Kid—That's nothing. My papa's got so much money that mamma can't even spend it.

Small Comfort.

"You seem cross, Pillsay."

"So I am. A fellow called me a born idiot today."

"That's nothing to worry about. I think it was very considerate of him to blame it on your ancestors."

Even if anybody accidentally happened to save a little money Christmas or birthdays or something like that would come along to burn it up.

It takes a wily widow to call a bachelor's bluff.